

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MOROPOLIZING THE ATTENTION OF FORT SMITH.

What the Democrats and Republicans Propose to Do and the Men They Are Putting Forward.

FOR THE APPEAL.

Fort Smith, Ark., February 15.

The form of our municipal machinery is a subject that is drawing out the views of our people, and raises the question, "Shall we die as a second-class city, or be born again as a city of the first-class?" This regeneration under Arkansas law means much and brings about many changes. To be a city of the first-class means a population over 5000, the election of a mayor, police judge and treasurer, together with aldermen, by the people, and the appointment of a clerk and chief of police by the Council; the compensation of officers by salaries stipulated by the Council, and of all fees into the hands of the treasurer; power of making improvements and creating debts; extended powers to the mayor. Whereas, the second-class system, with few minor exceptions, makes all officers elective, compensation by salaries and fees. The mayor is the presiding and executive officer.

By the law any city having a population over 5000 may by resolution of the council petition the Governor, Secretary and Auditor of the State to declare it a city of the first class. If this board believes the city named in the petition has this population it will declare such city first class, with powers to act, and be governed by the laws regulating cities of the first class.

Whatever evils may exist in the law applying to cities of the second class, and whatever benefits may be in the first class city law, our people are not, seen upon to change, preferring to live as a second class city, believing that if the people at the election elect good officers we will be prosperous and reap a harvest of good government.

The present Council is made up of two Republicans and six Democrats. The resolution to petition the State Board to declare this a city of the first class will come up for consideration in the Council to-night, and there is a strong belief that it will pass.

The Times favors the change, and by a course of reasoning almost irresistible brings out prominently the advantage flowing from the new form, while the Tribune takes a stand for the present system.

In some street arguments is found a measure of politics. It is claimed that the Republicans will at the April election place Alderman Williams on their ticket as mayor, and by a vigorous effort try to capture the city government; that the plan is well laid and will not work so well if the change be made. Throw this out of the discussion, make the best government we can have under the law, whether as a first or second class city, and when the election rolls come, let the people decide to what their numbers and quality qualify them to do—elect good men and hold the city in their hands. The party has men in its ranks who are competent to ably discharge the duties of every office known under the law governing cities. If our men do their duty (and they fall in their party duty they should be driven from the party), the next election will deliver to the town a Democratic administration. It requires no prophet to make this declaration.

J. Henry Carnall has faithfully met every requirement of him as mayor in the past three years, but declines to seek for a third term. He is now senior editor of the *Appeal*. Candidates are numerous, but are slow to give notoriety to their desire to serve the people. The Democrats will hold a convention and put out a full ticket. The people are throwing a deal of push and energy into all affairs affecting the city. With an unquestioned population of 10,000, growing resources, and excellent railroad facilities, our strength and importance is not understood at home. One circumstance after another adds new life to our business. The bridging of the Arkansas for our trade is no longer an open question. Through the enterprise of the Frisco line a bridge equal in all respects to the demand has been constructed across the Arkansas five miles from this place, near Van Buren, at a cost of \$600,000. This bridge was completed and the first run made across it on last Monday afternoon. Quite a large number of our citizens went down to witness the affair, which is an important in the destiny of this town. Trains now arrive and go out in the usual way, the engine in the proper place. The Little Rock road still holds on to the boat transfer system, which in no way increases the attractions of its line, and gives no additional comfort to its passengers. It declines to grant its patrons the easy travel to be had in joining with the Frisco line in the use of their bridge.

THE HACKNEY CITY people are all alive on the prospects of having the Frisco road to go through their town. This road is beginning the extension of its line from here to Paris, Tex., and it is thought that the course will be due south in the State for a distance of sixteen miles, which carries the road into Hackett City, thence southwest into the Indian country toward Paris. The Hackett City people, with an interest and zeal that does them great credit, have undertaken to secure the right of way from here to Hackett City, and in this undertaking they have had great success, but some obstacles have fallen in their way. A few owning lands along the proposed line decline to transfer without excessive consideration any part of their land as a right of way. Ben Hackett, the son of a distant father of the town, is putting his whole soul into the matter and is trying to induce the people to come to the front and aid in a plan which must bring increased value to all lands lying in the neighborhood of the extended road, and give a fresh start to business of every kind. An open air meeting was held in Hackett City Saturday to consider the report of the committee to secure the right of way.

It is hoped that those who are so arbitrarily hindering the success of this plan will yield and do something for the welfare of their section.

NOTES.

Up to date but one man has announced himself as a candidate for the Congressional nomination in this district over Judge Rogers.

R. W. Ferguson of Dayton, in this county, a general store merchant, assigned for the benefit of creditors to F. S. Motley. Liabilities, \$2300; assets, \$2000.

Circuit Court is in session at Waldron, Scott county.

News from Washington shows that

CONGRESS IS PREPARING TO APPROPRIATE \$150,000 FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THIS PLACE.

A German paper will be published here after March 1st.

Boyd, McCauley & Terrell have sold out to Bell & Martin of Waldron.

Charles H. Eberle, the honest and faithful recorder, will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention for re-nomination.

The tax collector of this county closed his books on Saturday. All who have not paid are declared delinquents and must now pay the legal penalties.

The county assessor is finding out what our people have.

Three school directors for this district will be elected in May.

Harwood & Wright, merchants, from Lavaco, in this county, have removed into our town.

Joe Stalcup has moved to his farm, five miles in the county. This gentleman is now serving as circuit clerk, and will be a candidate for re-nomination.

The Hon. John Carroll made a flying trip to New Orleans.

Property is increasing in value on the Reserve Addition. Improvements in that new section are frequent and encouraging.

Many of our thinkers say we should have another sale in May of this school property.

Capt. Tiller gets the Memphis *Appeal* every day, and can deliver it to subscribers by the week or month.

Mrs. A. G. Williams of this place is visiting her parents in Oark.

The Dayton, Ark., merchants who suffered recently by lamaging fire are rebuilding their stores.

S. J. Ronan is erecting two handsome tenement houses on the Reserve.

Gus A. Gill of Atkins, Ark., has let a contract for the building of six cottages, at an average cost of \$1000, on his reserve addition lots.

Property in this section is being placed on the tax books for the first time.

It is said that Robert Rowe and John A. McClure of Greenwood will be rival candidates before the Democratic County Convention for the nomination of circuit clerk.

Assessor Gordon will be a candidate for circuit clerk. Can any man run ahead of Joe Stalcup?

The Board of Trade, through W. J. Echols as president and Geo. Sengel as secretary, is becoming an influential body.

Mrs. W. A. Sample will spend the spring and summer with her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Saunders, in Washington.

She leaves on the 23d instant.

R. P.

SCARED INTO MATRIMONY.

A Boy Captured by a Woman Old Enough to Be His Mother.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 17.—A youth of seventeen named William Saunders, of No. 4132 Ludlow street, was the defendant in a suit before Magistrate Smith at the Central Station to-day, in which a woman giving the name of Elizabeth Saunders, and claiming to be his wife, charged him with desertion and refusal to support her. When the prisoner was placed in the dock he was found to be about seventeen years of age, while his alleged wife looked as if she was on the shady side of forty.

"I am twenty-six years old," said the woman, "and was married on November to that man," pointing to the prisoner, whose youthful appearance and look of imbecility caused the magistrate to smile. "We were married but two days when he told me to go to the almshouse and live. I went, and have been there ever since."

When the woman was placed on the stand his dilemma was plainly noticeable. After considerable questioning he told the magistrate that Father Garvey of St. James's church had married them and that they did not have a license.

"I didn't want to marry her," said Saunders, with an effort, "but she scared me into it."

"Tell me how it was done," said Magistrate Smith.

"She came to our house and occupied my room three nights, and then told me if I didn't marry her the devil would get me."

The young man refused to comply with her request, whereupon she concocted a plan which so worked on his enfeebled mind that he at last consented. From the time of his refusal to marry the woman his life became a burden. The winds that whistled around the house at night and the banging shutters and rattling were depicted to him to be the work of the devil. The night when the devil was going wild, and if he did not consent to a speedy marriage the devil would know what he would do. Still he refused, and the tortures increased. His door would open and shut without any apparent agency, and an invisible bell awakened him from his sleep. Apparitions floated through his chamber, and when this additional evidence of the devil's handiwork was seen by the boy he sat up in bed, and with his hair on end, mentally resolved, if he was spared until morning, that he would end his persecutions by marrying the woman, who he was now satisfied, had entered into compact with his satanic majesty. His vow was forgotten when daylight appeared, but the woman painted his punishment in such harrowing colors that he accompanied her to the priest and was married.

The magistrate, upon hearing Saunders' story, discharged him, saying: "The marriage is invalid; no license was procured; the boy is a minor and feeble-minded."

Addressing the woman, he continued: "Madam, you had better go back over the Schuylkill. You've lost your husband."

Father Garvey was not present during the hearing, but appeared shortly afterward and explained to Magistrate Smith that while the couple had no license the woman had told him a story which he thought justified him in marrying them. He was admonished to be more careful in the future, and told that a civil action would probably be brought against him.

DELICATE diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The St. Louis Street-Car Strikers.

St. Louis, Mo., February 17.—The cases against the strikers charged with riot during the street-car troubles last Fair week have dragged along in court now for four months. Yesterday Judge Thomas took up the case against Noman Sabaschon, which, it was thought, was the strongest of them all. He was alleged to have participated in an attack upon a Union Line car, to have broken in the window and broken open the money box. The case was fought very hard on both sides before a jury which brought in a verdict of not guilty. There have been few convictions out of the large number of cases brought before the court.

MEMPHIS STAINED GLASS WORKS, 286 Third street, Call and see.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Fitz John Porter Discussion in the House—Bills and Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—House.

Mr. Jones [Tex.], from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, reported a bill granting the franking privilege to Julia D. Grant. House calendar.

Mr. Murphy [Iowa], from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill providing for the acceptance by the United States of the proposed grant of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi River Canal. House calendar.

In the morning hour Mr. Peters [Kan.], on behalf of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, called up and the House passed the bill to make the allowances for clerk hire to postmasters at first and second class postoffices cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business.

Mr. Warner [O.], on behalf of the same committee, called up and the House passed the bill reducing from 5 to 5 cents the charge for money orders not exceeding \$5.

Mr. McKee [Ark.], from the Committee on Public Lands, called up and the House passed the bill to protect homesteaded settlers within railway limits. It provides that all such settlers restricted to less than 160 acres who make an additional entry under the act of March and July, 1879, shall be entitled to have the lands covered by the additional entry patented without any further cost or proof of settlement and cultivation.

Mr. Cobb [Ind.], on behalf of the same committee, called up the bill for the relief of the Atlantic and Pacific land grant. The bill forfeits only the lands adjacent to the incomplete portions of the road.

Mr. McKee [Ark.] offered as a substitute the bill of the minority of the committee for the relief of the land grant. Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the House went into committee of the whole [Mr. Springer [Ill.] in the chair] on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Laird [Neb.], Kelley [Pa.], and Thomas [Ill.] in support of the bill. Mr. O'Brien [Ala.] made a speech in support of the bill, and he was listened to with great attention, as he based his argument upon his personal knowledge of the incidents of the 29th of August. In a quiet, deliberate manner he described the assault made upon that day, but there had been a general engagement in the sense in which the term was usually employed. It also insisted that Porter had been in fact for not making an attack on that day. The opportunity of victory had been lost when, early on the morning of the 8th, Gen. McDowell and Porter, with their united forces, did not interpose in front of Longstreet at Gainesville. They had together a greater number of men than Longstreet, and by interposing they would have delayed his union with Jackson. But he did not think that even that interposition would have given the victory to Porter, for Jackson had a strong position from which he could not have been driven. Porter was not to blame for failing to interpose, for McDowell ranked him; and if any one was to blame it was McDowell. He admitted that in a strict sense of military discipline Porter had disobeyed orders, but the punishment had been too severe.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The Senate.

Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Morrill in aid of education in the States. Senator Morrill said he intended at an early opportunity to address the Senate on the bill, and at his request it was laid on the table for the present.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill providing for the erection of a suitable monument at Washington, D. C., to Gen. U. S. Grant. The bill appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose indicated, and provides for a commission of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives to contract for the monument.

Senator Logan suggested to Senator Hoar that the amount of the appropriation be increased to \$350,000. He did not think an appropriate monument could be secured for \$150,000. By unanimous consent, Senator Hoar increased the amount accordingly, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Library.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

One of the measures considered was a bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to trespassers on Indian lands. It provides for the punishment by fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment of not more than one year or both of person going on Indian lands with the purpose of occupying the same, and also for the forfeiture of their weapons, teams and outfit.

Senator Ingalls thought the fine and imprisonment sufficient.

Senator Dawes said the bill was intended to meet the case of the so-called "boomers," but agreed with Senator Ingalls. The forfeiture clause was therefore, on Senator Ingalls' motion, struck out, and the bill thus amended was passed.

Among the bills passed were the following: A bill to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Citizens' National Bank of Louisville, Ky., to a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000; a bill to provide for the settlement of the estates of deceased Kickapoo Indians in the State of Kansas.

The bill providing for the allotment of lands in severity to the Indians was taken up, but at 2 o'clock it went over, and consideration of the educational bill was resumed.

Without further debate the Senate agreed to the amendment proposed by the Education Committee, striking out the special appropriation for school buildings.

An amendment proposed by Senator Teller was also agreed to without debate, providing that none of the money appropriated by the bill should be paid to a State until the Legislature should accept the provisions of the bill.

Senator Ingalls moved an amendment to limit the money going to each State to its proportion of illiterates between ages of ten and twenty-one. Rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 23.

Senator Plumb moved to amend so as to make the Legislature of a State the determining authority as to the application of that portion of each State's quota which the bill requires to be applied to the education of teachers. The amendment, somewhat modified on the suggestion of Senator Hoar, was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 15.

Senator Maxey moved to amend by adding to the appropriating clause of

the bill, after the words "from the money in the Treasury," the words "not otherwise appropriated to the current expenses of the government, including interest on the public debt, the amount provided by law for the sinking fund and the appropriation for pensions." The amendment was rejected—yeas, 10; nays, 30.

Senator Butler inquired of Senator Blair as to a certain clause of the bill, whether it meant the States were commanded by its provisions to keep the common schools up to the mark at which they shall have arrived on the expiration of the eight years contemplated by the bill.

Senator Blair did not so understand it.

Senator Butler moved to strike out the phrase which he maintained admitted of the construction indicated, and it was struck out.

Senator Ingalls moved to strike out from the provision relating to the Territories the word "industrial," so as to make the bill conform, he said, to the purpose of the bill, as expressed in several other of its sections, that it was for "common" schools.

After debate Senator Ingalls broadened his motion so as to strike out altogether the section applying to the Territories. This motion, however, was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 25.

Senator Butler read the section requiring that the schools of States taking money under the bill "shall teach the art of reading, writing and speaking the English language and enumerated branches of study," and inquired where Congress got authority to command what should be taught in the schools of Alaska. Congress had no such right, and Senator Butler moved to strike out the section.

Senator Allison remarked that the bill imposed that condition on the State only in case the State wanted to get the benefit of the money.

Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 42.

Senator Mahone expressed himself in favor of the bill, but thought the Secretary of the Interior would not be able to decide whether discrimination had been shown in the application of the money unless he had definite information. He therefore moved an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Secretary of the Interior each year particular as to the population, white and colored, of each school district, the number of white and colored children of school age in each school district, the number attending school, etc.

Pending action on this amendment the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

In the Committee Rooms.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures today heard Mr. J. H. Hawkins, a New York hotel agent, in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Hawkins was delegated by the Anti-Monopoly League of New York to present the views of that organization to the committee. His statement was an elaboration of the views expressed in the well-known minority report made last month in a New York hotel about a month ago.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads having charge of the postal telegraph question, have agreed to report adversely to the full committee on all propositions for the building or purchase of telegraph lines by the government. It will recommend additional legislation regarding the transmission of telegrams over lines owned by land grant or subsidized railroads.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day heard arguments by representatives of the coopers and sugar-box makers in favor of the adoption of protective measures for those industries.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day agreed to a favorable report on Mr. Brumm's bill limiting the capital stock of national banks to \$5,000,000. To-morrow the committee will hear arguments on Mr. Merriman's bill providing for the expenditure of \$700,000 in coin notes for public works.

At a meeting of the Coinage Committee held this afternoon, at which all members were present, a proposition to report adversely a bill to suspend coinage of silver was voted down by 7 to 6. At the last meeting the vote was 6 to 5. Mr. Pelton, who was absent before, voted with the silver men, but Mr. Norwood changed his vote and voted against the proposition.

Mr. Norwood said emphatically that his views on the silver question had not changed. He voted against the proposition as to retain the question in committee for a further effort, to see if some compromise measure could not be agreed upon.

The House Committee on Agriculture to-day agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Hatch to establish experimental stations in connection with agricultural colleges.

Nelson H. Baker, district attorney, Westchester county, N. Y., office at White Plains, writes June 20, 1885: "Five years ago I, my wife and two sons were very liable to colds. We wore the heaviest clothing, wrapping ourselves up very warm; but it was colds, coughs and catarrh all the time. Finally we commenced wearing Allcock's Porous Plasters as chest protectors. The first year we got rid of our heavy flannel as well as all coughs and colds. We each wore two plasters on the chest and pit of the stomach for three or four weeks at a time, then washed the parts with alcohol and put on fresh ones; they appeared to warm and invigorate the whole body so that we never took cold."

Death of a Negro Centenarian.

READING, Pa., February 17.—Thomas M. Jackson, colored, who was found in his hut in the hills of Union township badly frozen, died at the county hospital yesterday. There is no doubt evidence that Jackson was 104 years of age. Over seventy years ago he was in the employ of Gen. Jackson on the latter's plantation in Tennessee.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before the meeting, in the city of Memphis (called the Taxing District of Shelby County), Tenn., on the 8th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock noon of that day, and that the leave from that Company to the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company will be submitted to the stockholders for their consent thereto and approval thereof. Transfer books will be closed from March 25th to April 6, 1886.

By order of the President and Board of Directors. J. A. C. BATES, Secretary.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 3282, R.D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Mollie Wilkins vs. John B. Wilkins.

It appearing from bill sworn to in this cause that the defendant, John B. Wilkins, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and it is supposed to be resident of the Republic of Mexico:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse in Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in March, 1886, and plead, answer and defend, and that he do so under penalty of default being entered against him, and that he be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing experts and that a copy of this order be published a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 5th day of January, 1886.

S. L. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.

By J. L. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.

Miller & Gilman, for complainant, vs.

PURE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Subscribe for the "Appeal."

WOMAN!

HER BEST FRIEND!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for women's peculiar ailments. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to control the Menstrual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's

MONTHLY SICKNESS.

Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; and to doubt the fact that this medicine does positively restore such controlling and regulating powers is simply to discredit the voluntary testimony of thousands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of a refined and pure natural essence directed toward the benefit of

SUFFERING WOMAN!

It is the studied prescription of a learned physician, whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose name became a household word, less because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints, than because of his unflinching honesty and REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

Because it controls a class of functions the medicine does positively restore such controlling and regulating powers is simply to discredit the voluntary testimony of thousands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.

PRECIOUS HOOD OF HEALTH!

It will relieve you of nearly all the common troubles of women. Rely upon it as your safeguard for health, happiness and long life.

Obtain all druggists. Send for our treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free, which gives all particulars.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Box 25, Atlanta, Ga.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. I consulted several physicians, and had a long and painful chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and to my surprise, the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted several physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Moultrie, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its course power.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

DENTISTRY.

DR. R. E. BULLINGTON, SURGEON DENTIST, 347 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Saltness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before the meeting, in the city of Memphis (called the Taxing District of Shelby County), Tenn., on the 8th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock noon of that day, and that the leave from that Company to the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company will be submitted to the stockholders for their consent thereto and approval thereof. Transfer books will be closed from March 25th to April 6, 1886.

By order of the President and Board of Directors. J. A. C. BATES, Secretary.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 3282, R.D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Mollie Wilkins vs. John B. Wilkins.

It appearing from bill sworn to in this cause that the defendant, John B. Wilkins, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and it is supposed to be resident of the Republic of Mexico:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse in Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in March, 1886, and plead, answer and defend, and that he do so under penalty of default being entered against him, and that he be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing experts and that a copy of